

Bumi

Wikipedia Minangkabau - Lubuak aka tapian ilmu

Bumi adolah planet katigo dari matohari, dan marupoan planet nan tapadek jo gadang nan ka limo dari salapan planet di tata surya. Inyo ko juo tamasuak paliang gadang dari nan ampek buah planet terrestrial. Bumi ko dirujuak juo sabagai dunia, planet biru,^[20] atau namo latinnyo, *Terra*.^[note 6]

Bumi ko rumah bagi jutaan spesies, tamasuak manusia, bumi kini ko manjadi satu-satuno benda astronomi nan di situ ado kehidupan.^[21] Planet ko tabantuak 4.54 billion taun lalu, dan kehidupan muncul di permukaan bumi sekitar satu billion taun.^[22] Adonyo biosfir di bumi nan signifikan maubah atmosfir dan kondisi abiotik lainnyo di bumi, mamungkinkan proliferasi organisme aerobik sarato pambentukan lapisan ozon, basamo jo medan magnet bumi, mahalangi radiasi matohari, sahinggo mamungkinkan adonyo kehidupan di darek.^[23] Sacaro geofisik bumi, misalno sajarah geologi dan orbit, mamungkinkan kehidupan lah batahan salamo periode ko. Planet ko dihrapkan dapek taruih batahan untuak mandukuang kehidupan satidaknyo sampai 500 milyar taun lai.^{[24][25]}

Bumi ⊕



"Pualam Biru" foto bumi, diambiak dari *Apollo 17*

Panamoan

/en-us-earth.ogg [ⓘ]

earthly, tellurian, telluric, terran, terrestrial.

Karakteristik orbit

Jangka wakatu J2000.0^[note 1]

<u>Aphelion</u>	152,098,232 km 1.01671388 AU ^[note 2]
<u>Perihelion</u>	147,098,290 km 0.98329134 AU ^[note 2]
<u>Sumbu semi-mayor</u>	149,598,261 km 1.00000261 AU ^[1]
<u>Eksentrisitas</u>	0.01671123 ^[1]
<u>Periode orbit</u>	365.256363004 days ^[2] 1.000017421 tahun
<u>Kacapatan orbit rato-rato</u>	29.78 km/s ^[3] 107,200 km/h
<u>Anomali rato-rato</u>	357.51716° ^[3]
<u>Inklinasi</u>	7.155° dari equator Matohari 1.57869° ^[4] to <u>invariable plane</u>
<u>Bujua node manaiak</u>	348.73936° ^{[3][note 3]}
<u>Argumen perihelion</u>	114.20783° ^{[3][note 4]}
<u>Satelit</u>	

Daftar isi

Kronologi

Catatan

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Kronologi

Urang cadiak pandai kini lah mampu marekonstruksi ulang maklumat rinci tantang maso lalu planet ko. Penanggalan awal tabantuaknyo sistem surya ko 4.5672 ± 0.0006 billion taun lalu,^[26] atau 4.54 billion tahun lalu (1% indak pasti)^[22] the Earth and the other planets in the Solar System had formed out of the solar nebula—a disk-

shaped mass of dust and gas left over from the formation of the Sun. This assembly of the Earth through accretion was thus largely completed within 10–20 million years.^[27] Initially molten, the outer layer of the planet Earth cooled to form a solid crust when water began accumulating in the atmosphere. The Moon formed shortly thereafter, 4.53 billion years ago.^[28]

Catatan

1. All astronomical quantities vary, both secularly and periodically. The quantities given are the values at the instant J2000.0 of the secular variation, ignoring all periodic variations.
2. aphelion = $a \times (1 + e)$; perihelion = $a \times (1 - e)$, where a is the semi-major axis and e is the eccentricity.
3. The reference lists the longitude of the ascending node as -11.26064° , which is equivalent to 348.73936° by the fact that any angle is equal to itself plus 360° .
4. The reference lists the longitude of perihelion, which is the sum of the longitude of the ascending node and the argument of perihelion. That is, $114.20783^\circ + (-11.26064^\circ) = 102.94719^\circ$.
5. Due to natural fluctuations, ambiguities surrounding ice shelves, and mapping conventions for vertical datums, exact values for land and ocean coverage are not meaningful. Based on data from the Vector Map and Global Landcover (<http://www.landcover.org>) datasets, extreme values for coverage of lakes and streams are 0.6% and 1.0% of the Earth's surface. The ice shields of Antarctica and Greenland are counted as land, even though much of the rock which supports them lies below sea level.
6. By International Astronomical Union convention, the term *terra* is used only for naming extensive land masses on celestial bodies other than the Earth. Cf. Blue, Jennifer (2007-07-05). "Descriptor Terms (Feature Types)" (<http://planet.arynames.wr.usgs.gov/jsp/append5.jsp>). *Gazetteer of Planetary Nomenclature*. USGS. Diakses tanggal 2007-07-05.

Rujukan

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1 natural (Bulan)
8,300+ artificial (pada 1 Maret 2001)^[5]

Karakteristik fisik

Jari-jari rata-rato	6,371.0 km ^[6]
Jari-jari ekuator	6,378.1 km ^{[7][8]}
Radius kutub	6,356.8 km ^[9]
Kapapatan	0.0033528 ^[10]
Kaliliang	40,075.017 km (equatorial) ^[8] 40,007.86 km (meridional) ^[11] 510,072,000 km ² ^{[12][13][note 5]}
Laweh pamukoan	148,940,000 km ² land (29.2 %)
	361,132,000 km ² water (70.8 %)
Volume	1.08321×10^{12} km ³ ^[3]
Masso	5.9736×10^{24} kg ^[3]
Masso jenis rata-rato	5.515 g/cm ³ ^[3]
Gravitasi pamukoan ekuator	9.780327 m/s^2 ^[14] 0.99732 g
Kacapatan palapehan	11.186 km/s ^[3]
Hari sideris	0.99726968 d ^[15] $23^{\text{h}} 56^{\text{m}} 4.100^{\text{s}}$
Kacapatan rotasi	1674,4 km/h (465,1 m/s) ^[16]
Kamiriangan sumbu	$23^\circ 26' 21''$.4119 ^[2]
Albedo	0.367 (geometric) ^[3] 0.306 (Bond) ^[3]
Suhu pamukoan	min rato-rato max 184 K ^[17] 287.2 K ^[18] 331 K ^[19] -89.2 °C 14 °C 57.8 °C
Takanan pamukoan	Atmosfir 101.325 kPa (MSL) 78.08% Nitrogen (N ₂) ^[3] 20.95% oxygen (O ₂) 0.93% Argon 0.038% Karbon diosida About 1% water vapor (varies with Klimak)
Komposisi	

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Pautan lua

- [USGS Geomagnetism Program](http://geomag.usgs.gov/) (<http://geomag.usgs.gov/>)
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